Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1825. [NO. 423.

IX.—7.]

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
LARS per annum, payable in advance.

SEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
first, and 50 cents for each succeed-
n. Advertisers are requested to state
r insertions desired, or they will be con-
ther orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

ne's Introduction.

MEN desirous of possessing this valua-
at the subscription price, $12, are ad-
at this office within a few days will
them; but, as it will no doubt be pub-
on, they will be unable to obtain it for
, if they neglect to subscribe.

Whole in One Day.

ATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,
ill to be drawn on the 27th JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE
Thousand Dollars!
LENDID SCHEME.

Prize of	$40,000	is $40,000
	10,000	10,000
	5,000	5,000
	1,000	10,000
	100	3,000
	50	2,500
	20	4,000
	10	2,500
	6	3,000
	4	80,000
		160,000

Prizes.

Tickets—*Not one Blank to a Prize.*

brilliancy of this Scheme, (being on the
Code,) is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED.
will remark the low rate of Tickets—
ding risk incurred, (*there not being one
Prize*) and that the Capital Prize of For-
Dollars, is of a magnitude hitherto un-
for so small a sum invested—above all,
the certainty of obtaining at least one
the purchase of two Tickets or two
e Odd and one Even Number) and in
ato of certainty in the purchase of a
ber of Tickets or Shares.
r Tickets and Shares received at the
Fayetteville.
23—22-tf.

holesale & Retail
& MEDICINE STORE,
YETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR.
DODWIN has purchased from W. H.
ett & Co. their Stock of DRUGS, ME-
&c. and taken the Store formerly occu-
em on Hay Street.—In addition to their
as just received from New York a fresh
l intends to keep always on hand a ge
ment, which he will sell on reasonable
ders from the country promptly attend-
scribed Medicines put up carefully and

ville, July 5, 1825—22-tf

County Creditors.

nd County, ss.
nd after the first of August, 1825, the
Trustee, be, and he is hereby directed.
yment from the funds generally of the
his hands—
payment of such Jurors' Tickets, for ser-
ch, at any time previous to and for all
25, inclusive.
to payment of such demands against the
shall appear on the Lists thereof, (under
on of the Committee of Finance) fur-
the Clerk of the Court of the County,
ing had to the priority of service ren-

Tickets for services, as such, for the year
be paid off as the County Trustee is in
the collection of the Taxes laid and to be
or that special purpose, and so for each
year thereafter.
r of Committee of Finance.
JOHN HOGG, } *Committee.*
L. BUTHUNE. }
1825.—22-4t

ty Dollars Reward.

AY from the plantations of the subscri-
on Sunday night the 19th inst. JIM, aged
5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, dark complect-
nsiderably kidney footed, and WILLIS
ars, 5 feet 3 inches high, spare built, dark
d and very likely, he is an ingenious fel-
ill if attacked tell a very feasible story.
no doubt make for North Carolina, as
recently been brought from that state.—
shoemaker by trade, and was raised in
North Carolina; Jim is a blacksmith,
ed in Perquimons county, North Caroli-
bove reward will be given for the appre-
l confinement of said fellows, with infor-
n to the subscribers at Milledgeville, so
them, if caught without the state, or half
for either of them. If caught within
$10 for each of them.
ANDERSON REDDING,
GIDEON JOHNSON.
eville, Geo. June 28, 1825—22 2t

ble Lands & Mills for sale.

bscriber offers for sale his valuable SAW
ST MILLS, situated in the upper part of
unty, N. C. the latter having two pair of
gether with 250 Acres of LAND, adjoin-
ills.
orate description of the above property is
ecessary; but to those desirous of pos-
ch it offers advantages which will be suf-
pparent on examination.
my absence the property will be shown
OMAS HOLT or Mr. MARMADUKE THOMPSON.
ARCHIBALD M. HOLT.
county, June 28, 1825.—21-2m.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Fayette-
ville, N. C., which, if not taken out before
the 1st of October, will be sent as dead let-
ters to the General Post Office.

Jonathan Averett

Neal Beard
H. C. Bartley
James Brantly
B. S. Burns
Nathaniel Blanchard
John Burk, 2
Solomon Boles
Charles D. D. Brown
James Beggs
John Bone

Balaam Campbell
Sarah Cook
John Crumpler
David Carver
Malcom Clarke
Charles Colvin
John Campbell
Lot Chester
Rebecca Culbreath

Phillis Dennis
Jane Deai
Tho's Davis
Ann Dew
Evelin Dunham

Jonathan Evans

Joseph Ferrin

Arthur Guing
John Guthrie
Catharine Grant
Gilbert Guy

John C. Huey, 2
James Hales
George Holmes, 2
Sarah Hail

Jonathan Jones, 2
Daniel Johnson, 2
Duncan Johnson, 2
John Johnson

Neil Kelly
Jane M. Kirkpatrick

Eliza Lammon
James W. Lightfoot

Jesse Mann
Betty Mallett
W. Moreno
Dicy Moulton
Susan Mumford
William Murphy, 2

Arch'd. McNeill
Nancy McMillan
William McDiarmid
Neill McNeill
Penelope McDaniel
Gilbert McColl
Mary McColl
Nelly McLeod
Catharine McLean
Nancy McFursion
Alex'r. McLeod
John McFail
Angus McDonald
Robert McRacken
Arch'd McMillan, 2
Daniel McNeill

Herman S. Noble
John Newberry

Nath'l Peabody
Pleasant L. Parker
William Parker

Lucy G. Richerson
Mr. Rose

Sheriff of Cumb'd c'ty, 3
Benj. Scarborough, 2
Littleberry Smith
John Smith
Sarah Sims
R. J. Scott, 2
Andrew Sinclair
Lewis Smith

Tho's Taylor
James Terrell
David Torrance

John E. Wool
Miss Wilcox
William Warden, 2
Carlton Walker

A
Jonas B. Alley
B
John Beacham
John Bain
Nathan Betterton
Nancy Barlow
Daniel Baker
Thos. D. Burch
Lauchlin Bethune
Marg't Baker
Frederick D. Bruce
C
Edw'd J. Cosnahan
Isabel Campbell
Sec'y of the Auxiliary Co.
lonization Society
James Cant
Daniel B. Clarke, 2
Hugh Campbell
Fred'k J. Cutlar
D
William Davis
Orin D. Davis
Cyrus Dearborne
A. D. Davis
E
Tho's Ealum
F
Henry Ferrin
G
Daniel Gregory
Harriet Gause,
John Gillis
H
Jacob Harris
Betsey Hooper
Susan J. Hay, 2
Eliza Henderson
J
William M. Johnson
Nathan Jones
Azor G. Jackson
K
Alex'r Kordy
L
C. Loomis
M
Charles Mayo
William Moore
Marian Moody
Sarah Milton
John B. Martin
Mc
Effey McQueen
John McMillan
Murdoch McRae
Daniel McDougald
Arch'd McKellar
Arch'd McNish
Duncan McPherson
Patrick McAlpine
Duncan McMillan
Charity McAlister
Ann McLeran
Cha's McAlister
Sam'l McColl
James McLean
John McLean
N
Isaac Newberry
Chauncy Newton
O
John Owen
P
John Plummer
Brown Peacock
Samuel Phares
R
Reuben Robins
S
Erastus Smith
Hugh Smith
Eliza Steel
Mr. Saxton
Merritt Sedbury
Sarah Skipper
Jeremiah Smith
T
David Taylor
Malcom Thompson
Robert Terry
U
William Usher
W
Neil Wilkinson
John Wooton
Martha Warden
James Wilkinson

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.
Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. July 1, 1825.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of this county, on the 16th inst. a negro man named ISAAC, quite dark complected, about twenty-one or two years old, five feet four or five inches high, speaks very confidently and with much assurance when spoken to; said negro belongs to Hugh Moore of this county, and was imprisoned to await his trial for the commission of the horrid crime of rape on the person of a white woman. The above reward of 25 dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro Isaac in the Jail of this county, or ten dollars if imprisoned in any Jail in this State, so that I get him. All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring, or aiding and abetting in procuring the escape of said negro from this State; and also from selling or purchasing said negro, under the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

DANIEL McNEILL, SHFF.
of Moore County, N. C.

June 20, 1825—20-5t

Bridge Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, made at September Term, 1824, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of August next, that valuable Bridge across Lower Little river, called and known by the name of "*M'Arthur's Bridge*," on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough.

Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1825.—21-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

David D. Salmon vs. James Townes & Co. } IN EQUITY, *Spring Term*, 1825.

IT appearing to this court that John Hinton and Samuel C. Brame, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State. *Ordered*, That publication be made as to them, for one month in the "OBSERVER" printed at Fayetteville, that they plead, answer or demur, on or before the first of September next, to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them respectively, and heard exparte.

A true copy of and from the minutes.
Test, JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

June 22, 1825—20-5t—Pr. adv. $1 80.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Robert Halliday vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

20-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Judah & Callender vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

The President & Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Smith vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Duncan McLeran vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

William McIntyre vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Martin McPherson vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.

Brunswick County, Feb. 12, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—Noticing in No. 45, of the Farmer, the case of your sorrel horse, induces me to inform you of a never-failing remedy for the Cholic in the Horse, having used it invariably with success for the last twenty five years. I obtained my information from a travelling gentleman who said also that he never knew it to fail. It is nothing more than half a pound of glauber saults administered in a drench. I generally guess at the quantity, and no doubt frequently give more, for it will do no harm. How it has this powerful and immediate effect, I submit to others to point out; but it certainly will give entire relief in fifteen or twenty minutes, not only to the horse but to the ox. Although I have had a knowledge of this remedy for such a length of time, and have always recommended it to others who had horses labouring under this disease, with success too, still there are only a few who knowing of this remedy, are willing on all accasions to apply it, which can be accounted for in no other way than that its simplicity makes them incredulous as to its effects. After you, Sir, have been convinced of the efficacy of this remedy, you would do a signal service to the community to endeavour, through your paper, to impress them with a sense of its utility.

Some time since, I cautioned my son of this remedy, who has his first horse; a few days afterwards one of my horses was taken with a violent spasm of the stomach: I carried my son out with his watch to witness the happy effects of salts; the horse was in such pain as to be unable to stand to be drenched; it was given him as he lay; in fifteen minutes he appeared to be perfectly easy, and went to the pool to drink. Notwithstanding this, his own horse (from home at the time) being taken with symptoms similar to those you described, instead of applying my remedy, was persuaded, by knowing ones, to try other remedies with no effect, after which he had recourse to the salts, which relieved him immediately.

Extract of a Journal of a Gentleman, who sailed about the 1st inst. from Georgetown, S. C. for New York, in the Schooner Arkansas, Capt. Alfred A. Wood, of New London, Conn.

A vast gap occurs in my journal, and an awful gap has it been to us. We had passed Cape Hatteras in tranquil weather, but were afterwards destined to encounter a gale, the memory of which can never be erased from our minds; a gale more violent than any ever experienced by the Captain or the crew; a gale in which we all had nearly perished.

"I would not pass another such a night,
Tho' twere to buy a world of happy days;
So full of dismal terror was the time!"

On the evening of Friday, the wind about N. E. blew violently. The storm rose high, and the passengers were driven to their melancholy cabin. The wind grew louder yet, the waves lifted up their heads, and nature seemed to frown on us in anger. Amid the howling of the tempest, and the roaring of the seas, sounds occasionally reached us from on deck, more horrid and appalling than all the thunders of the elements. "Foresail gone—topsail shivered and arm coming down—gib gone—stand by with the axe—stern boat torn away—off with deck load." Those and others were the saddening tidings from above. All night we tossed upon the waters, now seated on the mountain, now plunged into the gulf. Nor was this all! The morning dawned, and where were we? fast shoaling our water, driving rapidly to land; no arm to save, no hope to comfort us. It was the general conclusion, that mid-day would find the vessel stranded, and the people drowned. Oh! how awful a thing it is to think that at such an hour "thou shalt surely die." Our pocket books were secured to our persons, to buy, perhaps, from some wanderer upon the beach, the rights of sepulture. Closely crowded together sat men, women, and children, looking in the sad face of death, without a hope of escaping his embrace. But God decreed it otherwise. The wind veered suddenly from the shore, and we were hurled again to sea.

Time will move on—our heads may whiten with the frost of years—our bodies wither up with age—and even our minds grow weak with wearing—so may the recollection of that trouble fade in the distance, but it shall never perish.

I cannot conclude this part of my journal without noticing the handsome conduct of Capt. A. A. Wood, his mate, Mr. Elward Stanton, and all of the crew. Although conscious of our perilous condition, their labors were not impeded. Every thing was done by them that man can effect; every thing was endured that men can suffer!

The White Rose.—Written in the fifteenth century, and sent by the Duke of Clarence (of the house of York) with a white rose, to Lady E. Beauchamp a violent adherent to the house of Lancaster.

If thys fayre rose offende thye syghte,
Plac'd inne thye bosomme bare,
'Twyll blush to fynde itselfe less whyte,
And turne Lancastrynne there.

But if thye rubye lippe it spye,
As kyss it thou may'st deigne,
With envye pale 'twill lose its dye,
And Yorkysh turne again.

A Venerable Preacher at Bunker Hill.—There is no one incident in the recent ceremonies at Bunker Hill that has struck us more forcibly than the following, related by the Boston Courier of Monday last:

"When the venerable Thaxter came forward to offer up his prayer, the multitude was in an instant hushed to the profoundest silence. A more interesting object can hardly be imagined, than a man at the age of *ninety*, having outlived his generation—his silver locks flowing down his shoulders—his face exhibiting the furrows of age, yet glowing with animation and apparent health—his voice, though a little tremulous, yet strong, and susceptible of considerable modulation—his articulation perfect and distinct. Such a man was Joseph Thaxter. He was a chaplain in the regiment of Col. Prescott, and was on Bunker Hill, acting in that capacity, during the battle; not only calling upon the God of battles to protect and save his countrymen, but calling also on his countrymen to defend themselves, their altars, and their homes, and assuring them that those who would be free, must strike the blow themselves, and, under Providence, work out the conquest by their own right arms. As the reverend patriarch approached the front of the stage and raised his dry and almost fleshless hands in thankfulness and intercession, he seemed like a connecting link between "corruption and incorruption"—his uplifted eye reflecting the light of immortality, and the undulations of his bosom indicating the flutterings of a spirit that panted to meet the embrace of his Maker."

Phenomenon.—The *New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser* of the 7th June states that the waters of the Mississippi were suddenly agitated on the evening of the 1st June, and rose nearly seven feet. This Phenomenon extended about 250 yards above, and 3 or 400 below fort Plaquemine, and an immense tree, that had been embedded in the sand, with others still afloat, were borne up at once and thrown inside of the levee. The whole left shore was inundated, and when the waters subsided, presented many fish that had been left in the recession. On the opposite bank, where the new fort is erecting, the waters rose, but not so high as to overflow the levee.

Hay Mount School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Friday the first of July, the present week.—Having engaged Mrs. UNBANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, June 29th, 1825.—21-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

MRS. PEABODY,

(Late an Assistant in the above Institution,)

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the patrons of the Institution, that she is engaged to take charge of the FEMALE DEPARTMENT, on the 5th of July next. No exertions on her part shall be wanting to support the reputation already established for the excellence of its Teachers and the correctness of its discipline.

Some additional instructions will be given in the USEFUL & ORNAMENTAL branches heretofore taught. No alterations will be made in the prices of Tuition or Board, which are to be paid in advance.

The following are a part of the branches taught in this Institution: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Philosophy, Music, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water colors, Artificial Flowers, Wax, Filigree, Shell, Rice and Bead-work, Silk and Lace Embroidery, together with an easy method of drawing Maps, &c. &c.

REFERENCES. { L. D. HENRY, Esq. / J. D. ECCLES, Esq. / JAMES SEAWELL, Esq.

Mrs. P. engages that every possible attention shall be paid to the morals and deportment of pupils, and every effort made to excite emulation, and accelerate their improvement.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1825.—21-tf.

Notice.

COTTON GINS, of an excellent quality, can from this time forward, be had by applying to Mr. Angus Taylor, Fayetteville, Mr. John Taylor, Wilmington, or at my Factory, Lumberton. If the cash is paid the price will be 2 dollars per Saw, deliverable at my Shop. Credit until 1st January, 2 dollars 12½ cents. They will be sent to Fayetteville or Wilmington, the purchaser paying freight, storage, &c. Persons disposed to order Gins will run no risk of being disappointed.

I also deem it proper to state that I think Gins made by me this year will far exceed any made by me heretofore.

I have made several improvements, and obviated many difficulties which occurred in my former plan.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Lumberton, June 6, 1825.—18-eot3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Hugh Campbell vs. John Nusom & Samuel Floyd. } Levied on a horse and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants John Nusom and Samuel Floyd are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendants appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Blanks for sale.

FROM THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

VIRGINIA.

Render unto Cæsar those things which are Cæsar's.

The greatest revolutions have originated from apparently trivial occurrences. To the energy and influence of a few ardent patriots in the different sections of the Union, we are indebted for our independence; history ought carefully to perpetuate their memories, and award to them their proper meed of merit.

Every legislative transaction, during our revolutionary struggle,—at least those of a dignified and leading republican import,—ought to be sacredly appropriated to *those* originating the measures; thus affording the proper data for tracing the origin of the purest and most dignified republican government which has ever existed.

No historian of our revolution has been sufficiently attentive to these first and important leading measures; or, from the confusion in which transactions of those days were necessarily involved, and a want of regular authenticated records, it was found inexpedient. It is not yet too late to redeem a number of important events from inaccurate statements, false impressions, and undesigned misrepresentation; and every person who does so, merits the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.—The greatest obstacle at the present time is the want of candor and impartiality.

The ingenuous observer must notice, with regret, those illiberal sectional prejudices which have always existed in the United States, and which narrow the mind, deaden the feelings, obscure the understanding, and evidence, in degree, a want of that liberal patriotism which ought to unite us as brothers. Certain prepossessions often take hold of the mind, domineer over our reason, and thus prevent correct investigation—resting alone on customs or current opinions sanctioned by the mere declarations of those possessing the greatest sectional influence in society.—This often leads to a detraction from others, and a supercilious arrogance in ourselves.

Perhaps, in a national view, this is more applicable to Virginia, than to any other of our confederated states. This ancient dominion not only has ever claimed a general pre-emience, and in degree, a dictatorial influence, but she has always exultingly claimed the pre-eminent honor of giving *the first and leading impulse* to the Declaration of Independence by Congress, and of establishing "the first written constitution ever promulgated to the world,"* from which, as a model, all other state constitutions have emanated.

That the first declaration of Independence in the United States took place in Charlotte, N. C. May 20, 1775, and was immediately transmitted to Congress, is now, we trust, placed beyond all doubt; that a number of *those patriots who then* abjured their allegiance to Great-Britain, were at Halifax on the 12th of April, 1776, and through their zeal and influence effected the declaration of independence by our State Legislature at that time, we have no reason to doubt.† That this declaration of our state legislature was the operative cause of the declaration of independence by the Virginia legislature, on the 15th of May, 1776, will be generally conceded;—that the combined influence of these three declarations, at least accelerated that by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, will be universally believed;—and that the committee of Congress who drafted that all important declaration, had the Mecklenburg declaration before them, is demonstrated by the phraseology of each declaration.

As to the arrogated claim of Virginia, of having "promulgated the first written constitution ever exhibited to the world," we find her pretension equally unfounded. In Doct. Ramsay's history of the revolution in South-Carolina, vol. 4, page 83 to 95, we have the constitution of South-Carolina, in 30 distinct sections, as formed by the legislature of that State, and ratified the 26th of March, 1776—the executive officers, civil and military, under this constitution, were appointed, and it went into immediate operation, regulating the whole civil polity of the state.‡

In a review of the Journal of the legislature of N. Carolina at Halifax, April 4, 1776, we find that on the 13th of April a committee of 18 members was appointed to prepare a civil constitution for the state; on the 27th of April, the committee reported, in part, and discussed the sections, &c. On the 11th of May, the Legislature adopted a temporary constitution of 10 distinct sections, which went into immediate operation, limited to the meeting of the convention which formed our present constitution.

On the 29th of June, 1776, the Legislature of Virginia formed and ratified a civil constitution for that state, (Wirt's life of Patrick Henry, Page 196,) three months after the constitution of South-Carolina had gone into operation, and one month after the temporary constitution of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG.

*Mr. Jefferson's publication in 1824, on the subject of calling a convention to amend the present constitution of Virginia.

†From the journal we find that John Phifer, Robert Irwin and John M'Knitt Alexander, were the delegates—Whitstill Avery, William Sharpe and Hez. Alexander, were the members of the Council of Safety from this county—Thos. Polk, Wm. Davidson, Martin Phifer, Wm. Kennon, and perhaps others, on official and other business.

‡As this is the first written constitution in the world ever sanctioned and promulgated by a delegated representative assembly—I hope you will publish it.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 4.

The fast sailing ship Mentor, Captain Wilson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with papers to the 27th ult. inclusive, two days latest. The Mentor sailed on the morning of the 28th.

We were last evening favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

"Liverpool, 27th May.

"Since ours of the 25th, we have had very little doing in Cotton—the sales of the last three days amounting to only 2,583 bags of all sorts—and the sales of the week, ending this evening, to only 14,200 bags—including 7,200 bags Uplands, at 15¼ to 19; 820 Orleans, 17¼ to 21d; 1,150 Alabamas, 17¼ to 18¼, and 170 Sea Islands. This is Manchester Race week, and the mills in and about that place have been stopped, but next week they will be set going, and as it is admitted they are as low or lower in stock than they have been for some years past, we think they will be compelled to purchase, and it will then rest with holders to accept such prices as they offer, or obtain what they chuse. There is nothing doing in any other article of American produce."

The bill for releasing bonded grain, and for admitting Canadian corn, has been read a second time in the House of Lords without opposition.

The bill now before Parliament, on the subject of the customs, *will repeal four hundred and sixty-five acts of Parliament.*

The exports of Liverpool are greater than those of London, or any single port in the world. They last year amounted to 20,662,587*l.*

The news of the rejection of the Catholic claims by the British House of Lords had reached France and Ireland. In the latter, it makes a great noise, and the most serious consequences were anticipated, by some of the writers on the subject.

If any reliance is to be put on the accounts from the Greeks, contained in the London papers, considerable dissention exists among them, and the affairs of that gallant people are not in so prosperous a state as we were led to believe by the last arrival.

On the 16th May, Mr. Canning laid on the table of the British House of Commons, a treaty between Sweden and Great Britain relative to the Slave Trade. According to the London Courier, he held this language on the occasion:

"He would take that opportunity to state—and he did so with extreme regret—that a similar treaty, which was in progress with the United States of America, had been, since the late change of *Governors* in that country, broken off, in consequence of the positive refusal of the New President to accede to it; official notice of which had been received from that government."

On the 16th May, in the British House of Commons, on the second reading of a bill for regulating the employment of children in the cotton factories, a member, adverting to the opinions of the medical gentlemen of Manchester and the treatment of the children, made these statements:

"One of the medical men was asked, if a child could stand on his legs twenty-three hours and a half, to which he answered, that the question was one of great doubt. (A laugh.) Another said that the inhaling of cotton fumes was not injurious to health, and upon being asked why it was not injurious, he answered that the effect was taken away by constant expectoration. (A laugh.) Some person then enquired if constant expectoration was not injurious. "That," replied the medical gentleman, "depends upon a variety of facts." (Laughter.)

"In the best regulated Mills in Manchester, children labored fourteen hours a day, out of which they were allowed half an hour for breakfast and one for dinner; so that they were detained half an hour beyond Sir Robert Peel's Act. But they were frequently not allowed to go out and take their meals, and were compelled to snatch up their meals, covered with the flough and flue of the cotton. In other mills they were forced to work fifteen or sixteen hours a day. Was it possible for children to live, who were daily suffering under an atmosphere, the temperature of which was warmer than our warmest summer days? They scarcely bore any resemblance to their fellow-creatures after being so long subjected to this torture; their skins were literally the colour of parchment. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman said if the bill passed, we would lose two millions of productive revenue. But would you allow a portion of your fellow-creatures to be tortured or rendered miserable, even for this consideration. (Hear, hear.) No; it would be better to give up the cotton trade altogether, than to draw such a sum out of the blood, bones, and sinews of these unfortunate people. (Hear, hear.)

And Sir Francis Burdett added—

"Gentlemen talked of West India slavery; but, good God! said the hon. baronet, can any slavery be equal to this? In Sir R. Peel's bill, a clause was introduced to prevent the overworking of children of six, seven, and eight years of age; but go further, and say nine years of age, take even the most favorable view of the question, and he would ask what could be more horrible than the idea of children of nine years of age being worked from twelve to thirteen hours a-day, and sometimes beaten to keep them awake? (Hear, hear.)

FROM FRANCE.

New York, July 6.

Paris papers to the 25th and Havre to the 27th May are received by the packet ship *Lewis*, arrived here last evening. The only political article of interest which they contain, relates to the Greeks, who, we are much pleased to find, had gained several new advantages over the invaders, and in other respects were going on prosperously. They obtained a signal victory on Easter day, over the Seraskin Reschiel Pacha, and compelled him to retreat to Janina. They had also captured, near Suda, three Turkish vessels with ammunition, and several Austrian vessels that were conveying provisions to Patras.—Abdul Hamid, heir to the Ottoman Throne, of whom his father was extremely jealous, had been got rid of by a violent death, and his brother was dangerously ill. These occurrences, while they favor the views of the Greeks, had caused much grief among the Janissaries, who were very desirous of placing the deceased on the throne. It would seem that the Sultan did not feel altogether easy in consequence of these violent means to insure his safety, for orders had been suddenly issued to countermand the march of the troops destined for Thessaly.

The King of Sweden was expected to follow the example of England, in recognizing the independent states of South America.

The finances of the "beloved Ferdinand" were in so deplorable a state, that he judged it expedient to dispense with the mission of an extraordinary Ambassador to attend the coronation of the French King, as well as with the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna following the Emperor of Austria to Milan.

The Cotton market at Havre was calm but steady. Some few sales had been made at a mere shade reduction from the former rates, but the holders were anticipating from the small stock in possession of the consumers a renewed demand.

CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

The conduct of the British Parliament in relation to the Catholics of Ireland, is not only harsh in the extreme, but, to a liberal mind is altogether inexplicable.—We have seen her take up arms in defence of Catholics of other countries, while she abjures the Catholics of her own land.—We have seen her succor and befriend the oppressed of other nations, and interpose her arm, when injustice fell heavy on them—Yet we behold this same arm raised to crush, and actually crushing, six millions of subjects, who, according to the ordinary course of nature, should rely for protection upon the justice and humanity of their own government.

What will be the result of this state of things, we should think may be easily foreseen. The liberal journals of England are free in their remarks on the subject, and in comparing the situation of the U. States prior to the revolution, with the present condition of Ireland, hesitate not to speak of that ill-fated land as goaded and oppressed far beyond any thing we endured. The following remarks from the London Times, will manifest the feeling that prevails in the metropolis of Britain, on this, to Irishmen, important subject:

"Could we traverse suddenly the vast space that separates on our globe day from darkness—the meridian from the midnight hour, the transition would not be greater than that now felt by millions in Ireland, from the annihilation of their hopes, and the appalling change of confidence to despair. The king's advisers and their followers, who, by their presence and their proxies, inflicted this blow, have assumed a terrible responsibility. The whirlwind has been raised—the winds blow high—the elements are dark with discord and danger; and let those who provoked the storm, now meet its fury as they may. The Duke of York is reported to have said, "That his Father always thought Ireland could be kept tranquil by force, and that his Father's opinions were, in general, correct." If the Duke uttered these sentiments, there is no term of reprobation too strong for them. Let the experiment now be made—let the bayonet still continue the weapon of legislation—let us encamp in Ireland as the Turk has done beyond the Bosphorus, and see how long six millions of brave and hardy people can be chained down by force.—Rebellion and civil war may not spring up at once. The Catholics, who have grown in property and knowledge, will not rush madly on ruin; but if the present calm, that slumbers over Britain, should once pass away—if collected hostility should again gather round these shores—if the forces of Europe should menace us by land, and the fleets of America oppose us on the ocean, what would then be the state of Ireland?—As well might the blazing faggot be confined by a band of flax, as force be then applied to its clamorous millions. Revolt and ruin would be on all sides of us, and the throne on which the duke of York may sit himself, would be shaken to its foundation."

Fire at St. John's, Newfoundland—The captain of a vessel arrived at Quebec from Newfoundland, reports that a dreadful conflagration had taken place at St. John's, in that Island. This, it appears, makes the *fifth* fire which has taken place in that devoted town within the last nine years!

A list of the highest Edifices now known, with their elevation.

Names and situation.	Eng. Feet.
Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt,	543
Steeples of the Cathedrals at Cologne,	501
Steeple of the Minster at Ulm,	481
Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp,	476
Steeple of the Minster at Strasburg,	486
Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt,	452
Steeple at St. Stephen's at Vienna,	442
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome,	431
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt,	426
Steeple of St. Martin's at Lansbut,	422
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremona,	396
Steeple of the Minster at Friburg,	395
Cupola of the Cathedral at Florence,	384
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony,	382
Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan,	357
Steeple of the Cathedral at Utretht,	356
Pyramid of Sackkarah in Egypt,	356
Steeples of Notre Dame at Monich,	348
Cupola of St. Paul's at London,	347
Steeples of St. Ancharius at Bremen,	345
Steeple of the Cathedral, Magdeburg,	335
Steeple at St. Mark's at Venice,	329
Cupola of the Jesuits' Church at Paris,	314
Assinelli Tower at Bologna,	314
Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin,	302
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris,	295

While Troup is threatening the *separation* of the States, we are glad to find he has no adherents among the Ladies: *they* are all for *Union*—to a man!—[*Geo. Pat.*

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS,

Issued yesterday from the Press of Cummings, Hilliard & Co. We copy its concluding remarks, as a sample of its style:—*Boston Patriot, July 2.*

"And, now, let us indulge an honest exultation in the conviction of the benefit, which the example of our country has produced, and is likely to produce, on human freedom and human happiness. And let us endeavor to comprehend, in all its magnitude, and to feel, in all its importance, the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs. We are placed at the head of the system of representative and popular governments. Thus far our example shows, that such governments are compatible, not only with respectability and power, but with repose, with peace, with security of personal rights, with good laws, and a just administration.

We are not propagandists. Whebever other systems are preferred, either as reing thought better in themselves, or as better suited to existing condition, we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable, and that with wisdom and knowledge men may govern themselves, and the duty incumbent on us is, to preserve the consistency of this cheering example, and take care that nothing may weaken its authority with the world. If, in our case, the Representative system ultimately fail, popular governments must be pronounced impossible. No combination of circumstances more favorable to the experiment can ever be expected to occur. The last hopes of mankind, therefore, rest with us; and if it should be proclaimed that our example had become an argument against the experiment, the knell of popular liberty would be sounded throughout the earth.

"These are excitements to duty; but they are not suggestions of doubt. Our history and our condition, all that is gone before us, and all that surrounds us, authorize the belief, that popular governments, though subject to occasional variations, perhaps not always for the better, in form, may yet, in their general character, be as durable and permanent as other systems. We know, indeed, that in our country any other is impossible. The *Principle* of Free Government adheres to the American soil. It is bedded in it; immoveable as its mountains.

"And let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from among us, who established our liberty and our government. The great trust now descends to new hands. Let us apply ourselves to that which is presented to us, as our appropriate object. We can win no laurels in war for Independence.—Earlier and worthier hands have gathered them all. Nor are there places for us by the side of Solon, and Alfred, and other founders of states. Our fathers have filled them. But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation: and there is opened to us, also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develope the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects, which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling, that these twenty-four states are one country. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be, OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY.—And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid Monument, not of oppression and terror, but of Wisdom, of Peace, and of Liberty, upon which the world may gaze, with admiration, forever!"

A new edition of Mr. Webster's Oration was issued from the press on the 1st inst. The first edition was disposed of in less than twenty-four hours.

Arnold.—By the death of General Phillips, who commanded the British in Virginia, the traitor Arnold was left in command there for some time.—General Lafayette commanded the American forces opposed to him. It became necessary for Arnold to write to Lafayette on some subject connected with their operations, and a flag and several soldiers were sent with his letter. On learning that the letter was from Arnold, Lafayette refused to open it, saying to the soldiers who brought it that he was willing to correspond with any *honorable* man of the whole British army, from a General to a private soldier, but with Arnold, who was a *traitor* and a dishonorable man, he could have nothing to do. This information carried back, created much conversation among the British troops, to the disadvantage of Arnold, their commander. The common soldier remarked that he must be a bad man, when the American General would prefer corresponding with one of them, even a private soldier, to him who was a General of an army.

Mr. Owen's new establishment on the Wabash is said to contain already 900 persons.

Sovereign Remedies.—For the gout—toast and water; hooping cough—ipecacuana; bile—exercise; corns—easy shoes; blue devils—blue ruin; rheumatism—new flannel and patience; tooth ache—pluck it out; debt—oxalic acid; love—matrimony.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO C

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELL

Extract of a Letter to the Editor tleman attached to Mr. Shriver

Camp Clay, near Smythfield, Ju

DEAR SIRS: I did myself th few days ago of writing you fro Dens," and shall continue to drop you a line informing you o ments and progress. We ha pleted all the examinations fro mit level to this point, and sh ceed with two lines of surve Pittsburg, to which place, as have much less difficult ground to be enabled to prosecute our in good time.

It will be gratifying to you every thing so far appears qu to the grand project under c and especially when you reco have now got over by far the section. The country between level and the mouth of Bear complication of mountain and and hollow, exhibiting a sys most incomprehensible chara senting, to a mere superficial difficulties and obstacles of a and in many instances of an superable nature; but it is foun application of *instruments*, tha only *apparent* and not *real* diffi that, instead of its being so ver it is all simple and easily under ture has done every thing right would seem, with some determ in view. In the conformation of tainous district, she has left route, and ample room in e along which to conduct a can the same time afforded the gre opportunities for the construc merable ponds and reservoirs a work, in the event of the streams, along which the canal proving inadequate for that p

The last few days have been and the waters are now high gauged most of the streams mainly relied on as feeders to level, in order to ascertain the maximum expense. Their co gether will amount to a large

The Youghiogeny is found just now, at this place, 500 per second! Two-thirds, at le quantity is furnished by Deep Little Youghiogeny, and such Great Youghiogeny as lie suf vated to be used on the summ such freshets as the present, a cur three or four times a year, a very perplexing and difficult dispose of the surplus waters astonish you to see to what a valley, through which Deep Cr now inundated, and how long remains invigorated by a few s

I remain yours, &c.

NEW PASSAGE BOA

Steam-boat Commerce and sup dy Clinton.—Yesterday afternoo gant boats left this city for Alb the command of Captain George late of the Steam-boat Lady Sm The decks of both boats were co the wharves and shipping we with thousands of persons who bled to witness their departure. merce and Lady Clinton left the ed side and side, and remained tuation about a quarter of a mi Commerce shot ahead, and too in tow, in her wake. While th mained at the wharf they were admiring thousands, and any on paper will fall far short of the

The Steam-boat Commerce is both for freight and passenge built on the same plan as the running between Montreal and She is 130 feet deck, and 26½ fee The ladies' cabin is below, and tance of thirty-six feet from the tween which there are two ba The cabin is well lighted and convenience. The gentlemen's deck, and contains twenty-three Over this is an upper deck, wh to about the centre of the boat vered by an awning.

The Safety Barge is the mos finished packet we have ever see same opinion was yesterday ex several gentlemen who have t velled through England, France is 112 feet long and 33 feet w the lower deck there is an un walk from the stem to the ster ven feet on either side, entirely from the weather. The ladies' is on deck, and is fitted up in a ful manner. There are also a of state rooms, with two birth well lighted, and in each room writing-desk, wash-stand, &c.

The dining room is below, and in length, and 22 in breadth. dred and eighty persons can be convenience at the table, and can be accommodated if requi room is also the gentlemen's sitt ment, and contains fifty-four b upper deck extends nearly the of the boat, and is covered by a

The price of passage in the and in the Steam-boat 83. The separated on their passage at a about fifteen feet, but a comm be kept up by a drawbridge, w and guarded, over which the p to be conveyed from the steam Barge.—*Com. Adv.*

Notice.

MR. F. T. STANLEY is appointed and fully empowered to transa me, and in my name.

June 29, 1825.—21-tf

OHIO CANA

INTELLIGENCE

e Editors from
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E. E. LE

Washington, July 8.

Martial appointed for the
odore D. PORTER, and others,
sterday at the Navy Yard of

modore was asked if he had
any of the members of the
he requested to read a paper
ned objections to the Judge
nd expressed his satisfaction
bers. The Court being clear-
ration, decided that he had no
ct to Judge Advocate, and the
's paper, together with the
cate's opinion, was recorded.
rs and Judge Advocate were
nd the charges read, when the
requested a copy of them,
t be allowed until to-morrow
plead, and that Mr. Jones
mitted as his counsel. These
d, and the Court adjourned un-
10 o'clock.—*Nat. Int.*

Prelate.—In the late debate in
House of Peers, on the Catholic
it is worthy of remark, that one
taries of the English Church
sly in support of the bill, and
oncessions to the Catholics.

p of Norwich implored that the system
hich had heaped misery on five millions
ts and conscientious Christians. There
in Europe more disgraced by penal
nd. If the Church of England could
ned without persecution, *let it fall.* If
tages could not be secured to him, but
ings of so many fellow beings, they
charms for him.

store ship Decoy, Lt. Comm.
l sail from Norfolk in a few days
on's Island. Wm. Miller, Esq.
arolina, Charge d'Affaires to the
public of America, Guatimala,
ker, Secretary of Legation, will
e in her, and from Thompson's
embark for Guatimala, in a vessel
or that service.

ion of the Erie Canal.—On Thurs-
g the 19th ult. the gates at the
Black Rock Harbor were opened,
rie, for the first time, commenced
western extremity of the Erie Ca-
new line of Canal, which winds
argin of the Niagara for 9 miles
lack Rock and Tonnewanta, is re-
beautiful, having been laid out
taste and judgment, and faithful-
d. It is wider and deeper than
her sections, for the purpose of
rward from the lake into the basin
the bed of the Tonnewanta, an am-
of water for the whole line west
er.

BOAT RACE.

New York, July 5.

oat *Crawford* yesterday took the
t given by the managers of the
eatre, by gaining the two first
ohn Palmerton and David F. Sis-
.

ashington took the first purse given
Garden, the *Lafayette* the second.
s as it should be: WASHINGTON
LAFAYETTE second.]

the numerous exhibitions and
4th of July, there were few that
ter attended, or appeared to give
sfaction, than the boat race at Ho-
The river was covered with row
il boats, and steam boats, filled
tators, and the walks and lawn in
he hotel crowded with well-dress-
e. Five boats started: the Des-
olant, Count Piper, Ella Ruth, and
. The Despatch, from being a
, built for the purpose, and much
han any of the others, was the fa-
nd evidently the fastest; but owing
perior skill of the oarsmen in the
d, who pulled nearly in a direct line
t to boat, she lost both the first
nd the prize boat was won by the
d. Four boats started for the pro-
purse: this was a single heat, and
th ease by the Despatch. The
eat was for the entrance money,
won, we believe, by the Volant.

American Review.—We understand
0 copies of this excellent work are
ck off. No. 48, for July, was is-
Friday last.—*Boston Gazette.*

Parsons, of the schr. Sarah, arri-
Alexandria, D. C. from York river,
that Capt. Anthony of the sloop
, stated to him that in the *latitude of*
es of the Chesapeake, he was chased for
hours by a low black schr. and
on, with, as he believed, a six poun-
piratical looking vessel finding that
t fell short, and that he could not
n the Justinia, gave up the chase
re away and boarded a schr. which
Anthony thought belonged to Fre-
burg. The armed vessel showed no

Law is like a mouse trap, you are
mpted to put your nose into it by the
smell of the toasted cheese, or in
words, the prospect of gaining an
age. You venture a little further;
ssage is narrow, and crowded full,
ould fain draw back, but you find a
n your ear pretty soon, and to go
d is the only remedy. The further
o in, the more impracticable is your
—at last you are in head and feet,
en if you get out it will be because
re too poor for picking. He who
s enough of the law to keep out of it,
l off. It's often cheaper to give a
oor his demand and ten dollars into
rgain, than to go to loggerheads and
your suit. You may injure him, it's
and you may bite your own nose off
te of your teeth.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1825.

☞ Advertisements, communications, &c. for the editor of the Observer, may be left at the Post Office, when it is inconvenient to bring them to the Observer office.

We call the attention of our readers to the article on the opposite page from the Catawba Journal. It establishes a fact known to very few, we believe, that the second written Constitution ever formed was by North Carolina. The first to declare Independence, and the second to adopt a Constitution, North Carolina need not shrink from a comparison with the first of her sisters, when the deeds of Revolutionary days are adverted to.

Corn.—This article is very scarce here, and has been sold as high as $1 25 per bushel. Wheat and flour are also scarce, and supplies of either would command high prices. We learn that this scarcity does not prevail in the country, and we hope the farmers will come to market with all speed.

We neglected to mention last week, that a federal salute was fired on the morning of the 4th, in Lower Fayetteville, at the expense of a few gentlemen of that part of the town, under the direction of Capt. Deming.

We learn that a resolution of the highest importance has lately been entered into by the Bank of the United States in relation to the business of the office of Discount and Deposite at this place. It has been determined to pay out their own notes at this office, and to receive, as heretofore, the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts; specie for which notes will be demanded as fast as they are received. The regulation to go into effect on the 1st of September next. We do not pretend to sufficient financial knowledge to offer an opinion on the effects anticipated from this resolution. We merely notice the fact, and leave it to others to determine whether it will, as some apprehend, be very oppressive in its operation on the local Banks; or whether, by equalizing the currency, it will essentially benefit the mass of the community.

Georgia.—In the letter from Maj. Andrews to Col. Crowell, in which the former notifies the latter that he has been suspended from Office, an opinion is expressed of the general correctness of the Agent's conduct, and of the unfairness of the proceedings which have been had in relation to the subject by the authorities of Georgia. Maj. A. says that "the suspension is made from courtesy to the authorities of Georgia, who have repeatedly and urgently demanded it," and that it will be withdrawn should the examinations result in the establishment of his innocence. Gov. Troup is highly incensed at this, and has officially notified the Secretary of War and Maj. Andrews, that all intercourse between the latter and the Government of Georgia is suspended; alleging as a reason for this measure that if Maj. A. has acted within the letter or spirit of his instructions, "it is obvious that the question which he was charged to investigate had been prejudged at Washington, before his departure from that City, and that consequently the government of Georgia can no longer, consistently with its dignity, hold intercourse with that officer."

Emancipation.—A gentleman of Virginia lately emancipated eighty eight slaves, paid their passage to Hayti, and purchased agricultural implements for them to the value of one hundred and thirty dollars.

David Patterson Esq. of Orange county, N. C. lately liberated eleven likely slaves, who have sailed for Liberia.

Original Anecdote.—Previous to the late war a gentleman from one of the western counties of this State, who occasionally visited Fayetteville, left his bill unpaid (for want of cash, probably,) at the tavern of Mr. S. an old Revolutionary patriot. At the commencement of the late war Mr. F. received the commission of captain of a rifle corps which he raised in his neighborhood. He marched to Canada; was a brave and successful officer, and was several times promoted. For each gallant achievement his former host would give him credit on his books for part of the debt; and when, being Colonel F., he fell at the head of his troops, which he had so often led on to victory, the patriotic old gentleman finally balanced his account.

The late anniversary was observed in all parts of the country from which we have heard in an unusually animated and festive manner. In New York, particularly, the celebration appears to have been most interesting. Gen. Lafayette was there; which circumstance, and the splendor of the preparations, had attracted a vast number of strangers. It is said that from one to two thousand persons went from the city of Philadelphia alone.

We have selected a few from among the thousand toasts that we find in the papers.

AT RALEIGH.

By Dr. A. S. H. Burges—John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States: The bud of his youthful promise has blossomed in the summer of his manhood: May it retain its fragrance amidst the snows of age.

AT HILLSBOROUGH.

North Carolina: Too virtuous to intrigue for appointments, too proud to beg for them.

AT WARRENTON.

North Carolina: As she was the first to proclaim Independence, so will she be the last to surrender it.

By Nathaniel Macon, Esq.: A free Press—the shield of freedom—the scourge of tyrants.

AT MILTON.

The present Administration: Constitutionally elected, let it be constitutionally supported or condemned.

By Bartlett Yancey, Esq.: Internal Improvement and Public Education—The pillars upon which must rest the future prospects and hopes of this State.

AT PETERSBURG.

Washington—His virtues his own; his deeds his country's; his success the world's; his fame the chiefest eulogy of man.

The Fair—If choice love should go in quest of beauty, where should he find it fairer than in thee? If pious love should go in quest of virtue, where should he find it purer than in thee?—*Haste to the Wedding.*

The following toast was given by Dr. A. McQUEEN, who presided at the dinner in Cheraw. Taken in connection with the hospitable treatment of the Fayetteville Troop which accompanied Gen. Lafayette to Cheraw, it may be considered as better evidence of the *real* feelings of the citizens of that town towards Fayetteville than other sources have furnished.

"Prosperity to the towns of Cheraw and Fayetteville, the world is wide enough for both."

The communication of "B. C." is not original, which will account for its non-appearance.

In our paper of the 25th May last, we noticed the scarcity of Corn in this town. We were just now informed by one of our most respectable subscribers, that there was not a bushel of good Corn in market and that the holders of what there is, ask one dollar, to one dollar twenty-five cents per bushel, for such as is not fit for use. Why do not our North County friends avail themselves of so favorable a market, and supply our suffering population with a plenty of the article.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

Congressional Election.—In all the States, with the exception of Tennessee, this State, and perhaps Rhode Island, the election of Members to the next Congress is already over. We have a contested election in several Districts in this State. So far as our information goes, Messrs. Spaight, Edwards, Saunders, and Conner, are without opposition. Mr. Gatlin is opposed by Lemuel Sawyer, and it is feared the letter will prove successful.—Col. Hooks is opposed by the late Governor Holmes, who, it is expected, wil be easily beaten by the former. Willie P. Mangum is opposed by Mr. Crudup. This contest is carried on with a good deal of spirit—the latter gentleman has presented himself in opposition exclusively on the grounds of Mr. Mangum's vote for the Presidency. Wherever they have met before the people, we learn that Mr. M. has the decided ascendancy, and it is now generally believed will succeed. Mr. Long is opposed by Mr. Giles of Salisbury. There is much exertion, we understand, on both sides, the friends of each party calculate on the victory, which renders it doubtful. We are gratified however in learning that the latter gentleman carries on the election upon high and honorable grounds, and does not throw himself for success upon the Jacksonian hobby.—Mr. Culpeper is opposed by Mr. McNeill—the election excites but little interest; the result is not considered of much moment.—Mr. Williams is opposed by Mr. Franklin, though we are not enabled to hazard a conjecture as to the result.—Our *Cotton-bagging friend*, Dr. Vance, is opposed by Messrs. Walker, Carson, and Graham. We are not informed as to the probable result, though we should hope, from the characters of the candidates, that the last named will be the first on the poll.

Milton Gazette.

[We learn that the defeat of Gov. Holmes is by no means so certain as the Gazette supposes. A strong hope is entertained that he will succeed. In other respects we presume that the Gazette has good grounds for the information which it furnishes.]—ED. OBS.

Colonization Society.—At a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Auxiliary Society of this City, on the 2d inst. on a letter being read from the Resident Agent at Washington, calling upon this Society for aid in carrying on its operations, it was resolved, that the Treasurer forthwith call upon the Members of this Society for an annual payment of their subscriptions, and that he, as soon as collected, transmit the same to Rich'd. Smith, Treasurer of the Society in Washington City. The Secretary was also directed to address a Circular Note to the Clergymen in the neighbouring Counties, requesting, in conformity to the express recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Judicatories of the Country, that they will make a collection in their several Congregations on some Sunday in this month, or at as early a period as may be convenient, in favor of the Colonization Society, and transmit the amount of such collections by mail, or by any convenient private opportunity, to Mr. Daniel Dupre, Treasurer of this Society, in Raleigh, or to Rich'd. Smith, Esq. Treasurer of the Parent Society in Washington. Notice was given in the Presbyterian Church of this city, on Sunday last, that a Discourse would be delivered there on this subject, and a collection made, on Sunday next. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell, we learn, will be the Preacher.

At this meeting, Governor Burton was appointed a Vice-President of this Society, in the place of the late Arch. Henderson, Esq. and Wm. Boylan, Sherwood Haywood and Wm. Peace, Esqrs. Managers, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Moses Mordecai, Esq. and Dr. Battle, and the removal of John Evans.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Board of Directors for the Bank of Cape Fear have declared a dividend of *three per cent.* on the Capital Stock, for the last half year ending the 30th June.—*Ib.*

The semi-annual dividend upon the stock in the Bank of the United States, for the half year just ended, has been fixed at *two and three fourths per cent.*—and, it is said, that after the payment of this dividend, there will still be left a surplus profit of about five hundred thousand dollars—*Nat. Int.*

The Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday says, "We are happy to learn that the Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the Coast of North Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce. This prompt movement looks well, and we trust success may attend the expedition.

It is stated, in the Alexandria Phenix Gazette, as a rumor, that Lafayette had declined the tender of the frigate Brandywine, to convey him to France. The General, doubtless, has satisfactory reasons for declining the civilities of our government in relation to his passage to and from this country; but we nevertheless, regret his refusal to be conveyed *home* in a national vessel, because, after having been the guest of the nation for twelve months, it does seem that the government should be allowed the pleasure of conveying him to his home, as the last demonstration of respect which the nation can confer upon him. Besides, his going to France in a national ship, would have the effect of saying to the Ministers of Charles X, "Lafayette is an American citizen: If, during his sojourn in the U. States, opinions have been advanced by him, incompatible with the notions of kingly government, they were uttered in his character of American citizen, and must be considered in that light. We claim him as one of us: We therefore require the government of France to hold his person and his property sacred."—*Pet. Rep.*

The Freeman's Journal states that General LAFAYETTE has accepted the invitation of the PRESIDENT of the United Sates, to take passage for France in the new frigate BRANDYWINE.

Camp Meeting.

THE Methodist Camp Meeting, under the superintendance of WILLIAM M. KENNEDY, will commence at Evans's Spring, seven miles below Fayetteville, on Thursday the 14th inst.

July 5, 1825.

DIED,

Lately, in the Island of Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Owen Davis, son of the late Gen. Thomas Davis, of this town, and late a Midshipman in the Navy of the U. S.

In Smithfield, on Tuesday the 28th day of June, Doctor Stewart Bosworth, aged 28 years.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst. Mr. William Hollinshead, aged 31 years, a native of Pennsylvania, but for a number of years an inhabitant of that place, and Foreman of the Office of the Cape Fear Recorder.

In Beaufort, S. C. on the 23d of May last, after a long and painful indisposition, the Rev. Mason L. Weems, of Dumfries, Va. well known as the author of the Life of Washington, and various other popular works, which have passed through numerous editions, and have had a most extensive circulation.

THE MARKET.

Cotton, 17 cents, nominal. Bacon 6½ a 7½ Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 21. Corn, $1 25 a 1 50. Flour, superfine $7 ; Iron, 6. Lime, 2 25 a 2 50. Molasses, 37½ 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 40 a 50. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90 ; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ½ x $16 to 18. Wheat, new, 1 50.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Paragon, Foster, from Boston.
Schr. Thatcher, Morgan, 17 days from Barbadoes.
Brig President Manning, Hubbell, New York.
Schr Laura Jay, Wilkinson, Baltimore.
Sloop Caroline, Howland, New Bedford.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Sloop Niantic, Price, New York.
Schr. Fulton, Vanhook, Philadelphia.
Schr. Antonio, Faunce, Port-au-Prince.
Brig Sarah Ann, Stetson, Castine.
Brig Delegate, Safford, New York.

CLEARED,

Schr. Columbus, Nichols, for Boston.
Schr. Caravan, Gerrish, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Byron, Beardsley, for New York.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Ames, Fredericksburg.
Schr. Mount Vernon, Jones, Philadelphia.
Sloop Sally & Amelia, Daughty, Philadelphia.
Brig Nimrod, Tarr, Baltimore.

The President Manning will sail on Saturday next for New York, positively.

The Brig Damon will sail on Sunday next for New York, positively.

NEW YOKK, July 2.—Arrived, Brig North Carolina, Hallett, Wilmington, 4 days.

July 7.—Arrived, Schr. Albert, Lincoln, (of Eastport,) Wilmington, 5 days.

Schr. Byron, Beardsley, Wilmington, 3 days.

July 6.—Cleared, Brig Champion, Folger, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Arrived, Sch. Belle, Childs, Wilmington, 8 days.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Cleared, Brig Triall, Padget, for Wilmington.

Cotton Saw Gins

JUST received, and for Sale by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
July 12—23-tf

New System, Odd and Even.

ALLENS' OFFICE,
166, *Market-st. Baltimore.*

GRAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 5.
TO BE DRAWN ON THE 27TH INST.
On the new and popular plan of Odd & Even,
THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council of the State, is the most brilliant and popular Lottery before the public.

THE CAPITALS ARE:

$40,000, $10,000,
$5,000, 10 of $1,000, &c. &c.

The whole payable in cash—Two Tickets, an Odd and Even number, can be had for little more than the price of one, as by the arrangement of the Scheme one of them will be entitled to a prize of $4, in addition to any sum that may be drawn to its number, thereby giving to purchasers two chances for any of the capitals.

WHOLE TICKETS	$5 00	QUARTERS	$1 25
HALVES	2 50	EIGHTHS	62

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, Odd and Even, at

Allens'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
166 *Market-Street.*

Where in the 3d class of the State Lottery was sold and paid the $20,000 prize, 8 of 1000, and 4 of 500, and in a former State Lottery the 100,000, 25,000, 8 of 10,000 and 3 of 5,000, amounting to 250,000 dollars, all drawn in one day.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance enclosing the cash or prizes in any lotteries, will meet with prompt and punctual attention, addressed to
S. & M. ALLEN, Baltimore.

July 12—23-2t

Stop the Runaways.

$20 REWARD.

ON the night of the 6th inst. two negro men ranaway from the Subscriber: one named MANUAL, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, somewhat bow-legged, with a scar over his left eye, and one on his upper lip, probably occasioned by fighting; very intelligent and artful; has some knowledge of the blacksmith's business; plays on the violin.

DANIEL is 18 or 19 years of age, pleasant countenance, round shouldered, his legs somewhat crooked.

Manual was purchased by me from John S. Nelson, in Newbern, and Daniel from James G. Cuthbert, of that place, and they will no doubt endeavor to return to Newbern or vicinity.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid on their delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I get them again, or 10 dollars for either. A. McLAUGHLIN.

Stewartsville, Richmond county, July 9—4t-pd.

Three Runaways.

TAKEN up and Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, N. C. on Saturday the 2d day of July inst. a negro man named JOHN, about six feet high, middling black; a negro woman named SALLY, middle size, thin visage; they appear to be about thirty five years old; and a Child about two months old; they say they belong to James Runnels in Darlington district, S. Carolina, on Sparrow swamp. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*

July 13—23-3t

To be drawn this Month.

THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY,
By the *Improved Mode of Drawing*, secured by Letters patent under the Seal of the U. States.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND—No. 5.

The whole to be completed in ONE DAY, and will positively take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on

The 27th of July.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

40,000 DOLLARS!!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	$40,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
10	1,000	10,000
30	100	3,000
80	50	2,500
200	20	4,000
250	10	2,500
500	6	3,000
20,000	4	80,000
21,043 PRIZES.		$160,000
40,000 TICKETS.		$160,000

Not one Blank to a Prize.

☞ The Brilliancy of this Scheme, (being on the Improved Mode) is *ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED.* Adventurers will remark the low rate of Tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (*there not being one Blank to a Prize,*) and that the Capital Prize of *FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS* is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two Tickets or two Shares, (one Odd and one Even Number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of Tickets or Shares.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, *Market-street, Baltimore.*

Where, in late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of

$100,000!!! $40,000,

2 of 20,000 DOLLS.—3 of 10,000 DOLLS.—besides no less than TWELVE CAPITALS of 5,000 DOLLS., &c. &c. And *WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, [post paid] will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

☞ Adventurers at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their remittances to *Cohen's Office*, for, if the Scheme should be drawn when their Orders arrive, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme, next to be drawn.

Baltimore, July 1, 1825.—22 3t

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Addressed to a Spider, which had chosen the cavity of my Violin for its dwelling, and wove its web over all the strings.

Rest, rest, little stranger, no danger is nigh,
No spoiler to wound thy repose;
Together we'll live, in soft amity's tie,
And share every boon she bestows.

But *Friendship*, alas! to the sensitive heart,
Like a ray of the Sun's fading light,
Serenity gives, but no bliss can impart,
It soothes, but it cannot delight.

'Tis a social connection that often infolds,
The feelings of interest alone;
Not the blissful communion of two kindred souls,
That mingle and flow into one.

But tell me, oh tell me, my sweet little guest,
Why kindred and home didst thou flee?
What motives induced thee, when sad and oppress'd,
To seek an asylum with me?

Hath the delicate web that encircled thy home,
Been torn by a merciless foe?
Hath kindred been faithless, and caused thee to roam,
The sweets of that home to forego?

If so, gentle pilgrim, thou'st found a retreat,
With a friend that can feel for thy woes;
Tho' no bright beam of joy illumines his cheek,
His bosom with sympathy glows.

Like thee I have woven a delicate web,
Round my heart its soft texture entwined,
While o'er it the sun-beams of Hope mildly shed
Their radiance to gild the fair shrine.

But *memory* now loiters o'er joys long entomb'd,
O'er hours of delight that are flown;
When sportive and happy, to gladness attun'd,
My bosom no sorrow had known.

The transports of youth, too ecstatic to last,
Like the verdure of Spring must decay,
Tho' awhile in the heart's vernal fervor they bask,
They droop 'neath its autumnal ray!

But the verdure and fragrance of Spring only fade
'Till Winter's bleak season is o'er,
But the hopes of the heart, if once prostrate laid,
No season of joy can restore.

'Tis said that thou bear'st the Tarantula's form,
But it fills not my breast with alarm,
For *Music* that quiets the soul's raging storm,
Thy poisonous fang would disarm.

Then rest, little stranger, no danger is nigh,
No spoiler to wound thy repose;
Together we'll live, in soft amity's tie,
And share every gift she bestows.

MARMION.

Mrs. Barge's Hotel,

GILLESPIE STREET—FAYETTEVILLE.

MRS. BARGE, having understood that reports were in very extensive circulation, that she had declined business in this place, deems it necessary to inform her friends, and strangers who may travel this way, that she still keeps her Hotel, at the house so long occupied by her, about 150 yards South of the Town House.

In returning her sincere thanks to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized her, she flatters herself it were unnecessary to say that her unwearied endeavors will always be used to afford satisfaction. To others, she promises that no effort to promote comfort, no expense, in procuring what the market affords, will be spared on her part.

Her Stables are eligibly situated, large and comfortable; attended by a careful experienced Ostler; and the best of food is always provided.

The situation of her house need but be mentioned. In the most respectable neighborhood, it has the advantage of being within 200 yards of the centre of business, and yet is not within sight or hearing of the bustle and noise consequent upon an extensive commerce.

She will, as heretofore, be grateful for a liberal patronage from the public.

May 31—tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Ryburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Kelly vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

*August 4—74**

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

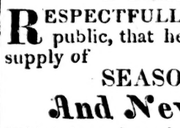
I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.
JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.



ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.
C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824—67tf

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider, for bottling,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,
For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

June 15—19-tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS
And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambries and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

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100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

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50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and
for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

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100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825—8-tf

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 pcs. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Farmers' Oil
10 qr casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. ALSO,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and LIQUORS warranted pure and unadulterated.

Rowland's Mill and Cross cut SAWS, Dupont's POWDER, and a few bbls. of ALE of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

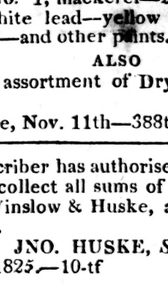
Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place. JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—93tf.

NEW BOOK STORE.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened an excellent assortment of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

lately purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell low for cash.

He has located himself, for the present, in a part of Mr. William Locke's Store, on Person street, about 200 yards east of the Town House, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Among his stock are the following, in addition to which he expects soon to receive a larger supply, and will procure regularly and quickly from New York all new publications.

Armstrong on Typhus Fever
Thomas's Practice. Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.
Do Domestic Medicine
Ewell's Medical Companion
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Spelling books
Columbian Orator. Goldsmith's England
Cumming's Geography & Atlas. Morse's do do
Pike's Arithmetic. Daboll's do
Gibson's Surveying. Bonnycastle's Algebra
Murray's English Reader. Do Exercise
Do Grammar. Do Key. Do Sequel
Goldsmith's Rome. Do Greece
Conversations on Chemistry. Do on Philosophy
Popular Lessons. Cowper's Task.
Brief Remarker. Nursery Morals
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Græcæ Majora. Shrevelli Lexicon
Valpa's Greek Grammar. Greek Testament
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments
Græcæ Minora. Clark's Corderia
Adams's Latin Grammar, simplified
Clark's Cæsar. Viri Romæ
Historiæ Sacræ. Wilson's Sallust
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Davidson's Virgil
Cicero Delphini. Horace do. Virgil do
Confession of Faith. Blair's Sermons
Life of Rev. Doct. Scott. Cases of Conscience
Kean's Vindication of Methodism. Irving's Orations
Buck's Theological Dictionary
Horne on the Psalms, calf gilt
Scott's Theological Works, 6 vols.
Pilgrim's Progress. Life of Mrs. Graham
Bunyan's Holy War. Family Bibles
Pocket and School Bibles. Octavo do
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Hume, Bissett, and Smollett's England
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth
Shakespeare, 6 vols. morocco gilt
Riley's Narrative. Zimmerman on Solitude
Vicar of Wakefield. Butler's Hudibras
Milton's Paradise Lost. Goldsmith's Works
Locke and Bacon's Essays
Wreath, a collection of Poems. Youth's Library
Burns' Works, complete. Cook's Voyages
Devil upon two Sticks. Economy of Human Life
Perigrine Pickle. Thaddeus of Warsaw
The Lady of the Manor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation, by Mrs. Sherwood
Female Quixotism, or the Extravagant Adventures of Darcasina Sheldon, 2 vols.
English Life, in 4 Pictures, 2 vols.
Rothelan, a Romance, 2 vols.
Sayings and Doings, second series
Refugee, 2 vols. A few days in Athens
Owen's new view of Society.

Together with a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Cap, Folio post, Drawing, Letter, Wrapping, and blue Medium PAPER
Lead Pencils, Rogers's Pen-Knives, Pencil Cases, Inkstands, Wafers and boxes.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cofton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS.

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale on terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Patent Cotton & Hay Screws and Presses

Manufactured and sold by
DAVID WILKINSON.

Also Manufactured and sold,
Screws and Presses of all sizes,
Together with
Cotton Machinery of every description.
Apply to BARNES & WILKINSON.

May 18 15-9t J. F. & JOHN

Labourers Wanted.

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the improvement of the Cape Fear river between Fayetteville and Wilmington the ensuing season will admit.

Any number of laborers who choose will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace the opportunity of engaging them to work—their wages are liberal and promptly paid—their rations are wholesome and abundant and a fair price will be paid to their clemishness and good conduct.

HAMILTON.

March 9—tf.

Notice is hereby given

THAT on the first day of October next the principal of the six per cent Stock of the United States, created under the authority of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing a loan not exceeding Eleven Millions of Dollars," approved on the 14th March, 1812, with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the proprietors of said Stock or to their Attorneys duly authorised, at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, and at the several Loan Offices for the Books of which any portion of said Stock may be transferred.

A surrender of the Certificates will be required at the time of payment, and the interest on the same will cease and determine from and after the last day of September.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

May 11, 1825.—14-t830.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 14,

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 4th and 5th sections are in the words following:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the subscription to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the United States, created by the act of the 24th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and shall continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the aforesaid description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, or those of the several loan offices, respectively; and subscription shall be effected by any citizen of the United States, in the manner provided for the transfers, of the credit or credits standing in said books, and by a surrender of the certificate of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That the subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole or any part of any sum which shall be subscribed, credits shall be entered in favor of the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to certificates or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or to their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal sum so credited, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the thirty first day of December, the thirty first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty first day of September, in each year, at the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner as is provided by law for the payment of the interest on the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, after the expiration of one half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine; and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no transfer of stock shall be made except for the whole amount of any one certificate; nor until after at least thirty days public notice of such intended transfer; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of six per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the funds which have heretofore been, and are hereby pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the principal of the debt which may be redeemed or reimbursed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the moneys in the treasury yearly and every year, such sum and sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such moneys in the treasury and sums out of the said fund, as they shall deem proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock, or any part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, appropriated by law in the said commissioners, as shall be necessary and required for the above purposes, which sum is hereby be and continue appropriated to the payment of the interest and redemption of the public debt, or the whole of the stock which may be created by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and will continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either personally or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twenty millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec 16—8-t30S